

McGill Daily

Vol. 3, No. 51.

Montreal, Saturday, November 29, 1913.

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"MUSIC AND THE DANCE" THE ORDER OF EVENING AT JUNIOR GATHERING

Decorative Features Lent Attractiveness.

YOU'RE A GREAT BIG BLUE-EYED BABY--YOU MADE ME LOVE YOU

Dreamy Waltz and Wide-Awake Two-Step.—Occasional Tango and One-Step.—Many From Ottawa.

The memory of last night will linger long in the minds of those who were present at the Junior Dance as being one of the most enjoyable nights in the college year.

Despite the fact that the hall was well filled, the dancing was thoroughly enjoyable. Though the majority of those present were from the city, a large contingent of ladies came down from Ottawa for the occasion.

The programme consisted mainly of two-steps and waltzes. An occasional tango was noticed. Some danced the one-step.

Junior Dances in the past have been successful events, but last night's was ahead of everything so far.

In order to make the dance a success the committee worked hard and certainly deserve the highest possible praise. The following is a list of those to whom the success of the dance is owing:—Miss Demuth, Miss Thomson, Mr. Arnott, Mr. Upham, Mr. Eberts, Mr. Pennock, Mr. Wollatt, Mr. Fraser.

Yesterday afternoon the committee was out in full force for the purpose of decorating and all the upstairs part of the Union was the scene of considerable activity.

In the big room, on the top floor, the sound of the hammer was continuous and every minute unfolded a new cluster of Red and White.

Red and White bunting festooned the walls all around the room, while tacked on to the orchestra balcony was a huge McGill pennant. At the east end of the big room a large 1915 banner caught the eye. It like everything else, was surrounded with red and white bunting.

At the other end of the room a large McGill coat-of-arms held a conspicuous place on the wall; the architecture class, who designed and executed this, are to be highly complimented on their excellent work. The music room looked particularly inviting as a sitting-out place, with its dim lights and touches of color.

Ratto's well-known orchestra furnished the strains for the dreamy waltz and wide-awake two-step; with

such music, and such a floor underneath, there was no room for complaint.

The floral decorations consisted of palms and chrysanthemums bestowed liberally in every nook and cranny and all over the staircases. Downstairs the lounge room was tastefully decorated in red and white and the cups and trophies were placed in conspicuous places, all of which made it very pleasant for a quiet little "spoon."

The large billiard room was converted into a ladies' dressing room for the occasion and served the purpose admirably.

Supper was served at 11.30 in the grill room, dining room and hall; in all about 300 people sat down to a very choice supper, and judging from the laughter which arose frequently, enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent. The committee wish to express their regret that many students were

unable to obtain tickets after they had been on sale about two days. Last year the hall was too crowded, so this year the committee decided to cut down the number of couples to one hundred and twenty-five, and thus be enabled to dance in comfort.

The patronesses were: Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Moyse, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Lafleur, Miss Ruhl, Mrs. E. Laffleur, Mrs. Birkett, Mrs. Brown, Miss Cameron.

Following is a list of those who attended this most enjoyable function:—The Misses G. Brown, K. Melden, R. Morris, J. S. McNeice, P. Le Baron, G. Taylor, G. Gregg, E. Broxton, V. G. Vosburgh, O. Brown, E. C. Taylor, H. Lander, T. Wakefield, E. Gamble, D. Mungay, L. Tuft, E. Eveleigh, E. Holland, Arthur, Isabel Millan, E. Stewart, E. Ellison, J. M. Boyd, M. Robertson, R. Aird, M. M. Smith, E. Parent, A. K. Mac, Betty Masson, Dorothy Masson, Nora Sherwood, Jean McDougall, Marjorie Cook, Alice Garvin, A. Seivier, L. E. Rochester, Richard, Frances Bryson, E. Cooke, G. H. Savage, W. Marshall, Jean MacDonald, S. Scott, K. C. Heney, Alice Common, Gladys H. Williams, H. C. Fraser, E. Fraser, M. Heneker, Theima Hutchison, E. Cole, Ruby Scott, Hilda Merritt, Lois Scott, M. Brown, Irene Dickson, B. Brigham, H. Gnaedinger, Morrison, Monica Ross, Della Currie, Craig, N. Laing, M. Nelson, A. Waters, J. Parkin, Gray, H. MacPherson, Younger, M. Longworth, P. Leslie, J. McGill, A. Younger, Marguerite Gibb, Janet Bowden, K. Masson, Alice Ross, Beryl Reynolds, G. Hodgeson, Margaret E. Hay, M. Younger, M. Morgan.

Misses: N. D. Johnson, E. E. Gendron, G. McIntyre, D. S. McPhail, S. S. Gibb, O. O. Fricksen, A. F. Duguid, E. R. Wilson, J. A. Hodgson, G. Burrell, H. Baker, H. Brown, R. W. Marshall, C. C. Feltner, H. Benn, E. C. Ross, A. Ferrier, V. E. Duncos, G. Lockhart, G. A. Quinn, J. W. Elliott, B. McDiarmid, W. H. Morris, C. M. Cameron, J. A. Wickson, Henry Morgan, Douglas Shaw, Mr. S. Dixon, H. A. Mel-

Continued on Page Two.



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EUGENICS TO BE DISCUSSED BY PROF. YERKES, OF HARVARD

Famous Psychologist Will Address the Philosophical Society Tonight

Prof. Yerkes is to address the Philosophical Society at Stratheona Hall to-night at 8. His subject is Eugenics. This subject has only come under consideration within the last fifty years. Sir Francis Galton, who was the first to call attention to the subject defined it as "the science which deals with all the influences that tend to improve the inborn qualities of the race." It seeks to find out how far the characteristics of children are inherited from their parents and to teach how the race may be improved by the application of these principles. The subject is a very

CAMPAIGN IS COMPLETED

Three-Day Appeal of Y. M. C. A. For Funds.

Nearly \$1,300 Raised

Secretaries Praise Work of Students and Consider Campaign Successful.

The Y.M.C.A. campaign closed yesterday with a total subscribed, or expected, of between \$1,200 and \$1,300.

It was a brisk campaign from start to finish. The captains and their men had to fight against the adverse influences of Theatre Night, contributions to the Marsh fund, and even the small souvenir subscription of the Daily football players' fund.

A little over \$1,100 was reported collected at an early hour last evening. As the night advanced, reports of additions came in, and the officials at the hall inform the Daily that they expect a total of nearly \$1,300.

The final report will be in on Monday.

This compares with \$1,100 last year.

The secretaries and the chairman of the committee of management wish to thank the men who have participated in the campaign to fill up the budget.

The first day of the three-day campaign resulted in a total of not quite \$400 being obtained. It was on a Wednesday, and most of the Arts and Science classes were out. Thursday the amount bounded up to \$850. This was the best day of the campaign. Yesterday \$300 was actually reported, while about \$400 is estimated to come in.

Mr. Corbett said, last night, he considered the campaign was very successful. The struggle against "bad times" among the student body last week was well waged, he thought.

W. E. G.

W. E. G. Murray, Rhodes Scholar for McGill, now of New College, Oxford, has written to the London Times urging the establishment of a series of inter-collegiate games like those played between American colleges. He made a splendid athletic record there recently, beating some of Oxford's best. But he says in the Times there were many attending as good in track sports as himself, but not sufficiently trained, or organized.

QUEENS WILL HAVE MALCOLM AS COACH

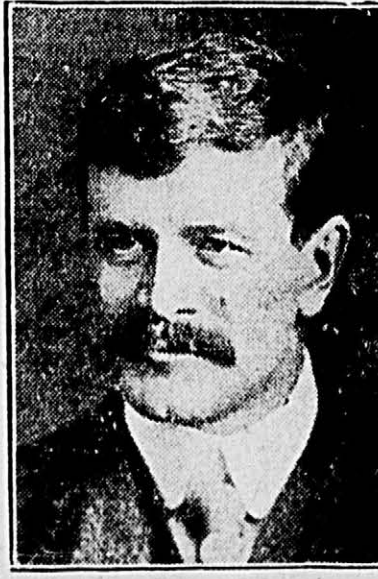
Presbyterian Professor Will Accept Position Only Under Certain Conditions.

Prof. Lindsay Malcolm, of Queen's University, will accept the position as coach of the senior rugby team for the fall of 1914, under certain conditions. On Wednesday afternoon the committee which was appointed to wait upon Mr. Malcolm reported his willingness to look after the welfare of the rugby squad.

The athletic committee, when it secures such a man as Mr. Malcolm, feels that the members of the team must get down to business in a different manner from that in which they have done in the past. No one man can coach a team unless he has the support of the members.

The rugby executive will meet some day this week and deal with certain matters which Mr. Malcolm has asked to be settled before he will accept the position. It will be necessary for the players to get back to college earlier than heretofore.

PERHAPS COMMISSIONER.



DR. STEPHEN LEACOCK.
Professor of Economics.

DR. LEACOCK FOR BOARD

May Be Appointed from Ottawa.

COST OF LIVING

Popular McGill Professor is Considered an Authority on Problem of Values.

The report comes from Ottawa that Prof. Stephen Leacock, head of the Department of Economics at McGill, will be appointed to the high cost of living commission.

Dr. Leacock is one of the most widely known professors of an institution whose faculty contains a large number of famous men.

He has both won popularity by his Nonsense novels, and the books following them, and has achieved recognition as an economist by numerous articles in prominent Canadian and American magazines, and speeches at prominent gatherings.

The high cost of living has been credited by many of the theorists to the lack of intervention on the part of the government. Dr. Leacock has frequently stated that governments should interfere.

At a recent meeting in Montreal he credited a large element in the increased cost of living to the enormous increase in the production of gold. His statement was discussed all over Canada, and each editor added his pet theory as a corollary to the theory of Dr. Leacock.

Perhaps the most authentic part of Dr. Leacock's opinion on the high cost of living can be taken from his text book on Political Science, in the last chapter of which he discusses some of the problems of the modern state.

He says that the position of the school which said people should be left alone to buy and sell as they pleased, was based on a supposed existence of active competition among a number of persons producing the same article. But when monopoly stepped in, trust and railroad legislation was necessary.

Dr. Leacock is a Varsity man, and he lectured in modern languages at his Alma Mater from 1891 to 1899. He came to McGill in 1903, and has been William Dawson Professor of Political Economy for five years.

He is a student of Imperial questions, and made a tour of the Empire about half a dozen years ago, studying and discussing the question of Imperial Unity, under the auspices of the Cecil Rhodes trust. He has written humorous articles in Puck, Life and Truth, and serious ones in the Encyclopedia Americana, and many magazines. He wrote the biography of Lafontaine in the Makers of Canada series.

He believes in the gradual removal of the existing duties in favor of Great Britain, coupled with the adoption of a definite system of Imperial federation and consolidated Imperial defence.

The Toronto Globe said of him once, "His knowledge of social and economic conditions marks him as an authority."

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McGILL MAY NOT ENTER NEW YORK HOCKEY SERIES

Guarantee Insufficient to Meet Expenses of Team.—Games With American Universities Being Arranged.

Owing to hitches in the arrangements for the proposed trip of the McGill hockey team to the States during the Christmas vacation, the Red and White seven may not take part in the University hockey series to be held in New York at the end of December.

The McGill authorities had counted on arranging one or two games besides those in Gotham, with an eye to making expenses on the trip. These games could not be arranged, however, and the New York guarantee was insufficient to meet the necessary expenditures. As it is improbable that this will be raised the McGill team will not be seen in New York until later on in the season.

Manager Davies, of the McGill team, is at present negotiating with the Yale, Princeton, Harvard and Boston A.A.A. clubs with a view to arranging matches some time in January, and should he be successful, hockey fans will be able to compare the abilities of the Yankee collegians with Canadians. McGill will probably present a strong line-up this year as most of last year's players are again on hand while there are several good men in the freshman class.

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HOCKEY SKATES

have specially improved running, strong bracing—don't require such sharpening—right price. The Starr Regal Featherweight shown here is one of the finest of the famous "STARR" family. All "STARR" skates are guaranteed, and are equally good for artificial or natural ice. See them at all Sporting Goods Stores. 1057

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"MUSIC AND THE DANCE" THE ORDER OF EVENING AT JUNIOR GATHERING

Continued from Page One.

Hilton Wicks, B. F. MacNaughton, B. L. Taylor, J. C. Day, N. L. Morgan, H. B. Cooper, W. R. Sandison, George L. Stewart, R. B. Coulson, D. R. McKeay, Morgan Johnston, Eric A. Cushing, Eric A. Leslie, S. Richardson, H. Ross Cleveland, William P. Muir, E. MacEwan, Walter Scribner, J. A. Hovey, J. H. Robertson, G. D. McLeod, C. S. Douglas, R. W. Sutherland, G. E. Reid, V. Le May, H. M. Rate, Fred Booth, Gordon Campbell, T. McNaughton, D. H. Cleveland, L. B. Cheseston, H. Richards, C. R. Joyce, A. E. London, A. M. Leslie, C. F. London, Dr. W. Enright, W. G. Masson, E. McMeekin, W. R. Bradford, D. Bremner, T. H. Heney, C. P. S. E. Janhson, W. R. Grant, E. L. Taylor, H. P. Stanley, F. S. Goodman, J. B. L. McPhail, J. B. L. Heney, H. B. Kames, Frank B. Common, Tom Williams, R. S. McBeath, L. H. Leeson, S. G. Baldum, C. H. McTavish, L. E. Leeson, W. Wall, E. B. Buckley, G. A. Goddard, O. Morrow, S. C. Montgomery, F. Lawson, H. C. Beatty, J. D. McCall, F. Mendel, M. Laing, E. Smith, O. De Muth, W. McLeod, R. M. McLean, L. H. Parsons, Walter C. Hyde, N. B. Forbes, D. S. Forbes, J. D. Moore, G. Kennedy, A. G. Dewey.

THINGS THEATRICAL

STRAND.

Saturday and Sunday the Strand will show two feature films: "The Message of the Dead" and "A Romance of the Heart". The former is a thrilling photo drama in three parts and is another remarkable story founded on circumstantial evidence. There is not a dull moment in the whole action of this exclusive film.

The "Romance of the Heart" is an equally interesting play woven around a very pretty love tale.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next James J. Corbett, ex-champion heavyweight pugilist of the world, will make his first bow to the public at this popular house in moving pictures. In his successful play "The Man from the City" he plays the part of a man who has been in the ring with the world's champion, and who is now a successful actor.

Everyone has heard of "Gentleman Jim," ex-champion heavyweight fighter; how many know that he is also a wonderful actor? In his recent production Corbett (himself) does some magnificent dramatic work, and the result is a feature of clean-cut, snappy action. Although this is Corbett's first appearance in motion pictures, he has achieved marked success on the American and English stage in several different plays.

Jim, employed in the Bank of California, grabs a gold prospector on the street, and is found by himself half-owner of a rich strike. After numerous exciting adventures in the West, including a hold-up of a stage coach in which Jim is rushing \$100,000 in gold to the Bank of California, and the pursuit of the hold-up in a high-powered automobile, he returns to New York and learns that his partner, Dick, has ruined the firm by gambling in Wall Street. Later, Jim and Dick are invited to the home of Jim's fiancée, where Dick murders the detective who follows him into the house, and makes his escape. On circumstantial evidence Jim is railroaded to prison for the murder. A story that is so snappy, shot is placed in evidence that has been taken of the murdered detective's eye, revealing Dick's features plainly photographed in the pupil.

Thrill follows thrill in this great feature, woven into a story that can be readily followed. Here is a production that will certainly be appreciated by young and old. Corbett's personality is irresistible; to miss seeing him in this big feature is to miss a real treat.

Round About the College

To Which Everybody is a Reporter

The class of Med. '15 has subscribed \$5.50 to the Marsh Fund.

Orders for group photographs of the Class of Arts '14 may be left with McKeown.

The boxing practice Thursday night was mainly devoted to instruction in the left punch. Several new men were out.

Medical Sophomores have decreed that any member of their class found sporting a cane will be severely dealt with.

George Elliott, the Daily's office boy, is learning to play the violin. He rendered his first solo at some social function the night before last.

The first and second basketball teams of the Presbyterian College will have the floor at the Y.M.C.A. at 9 and 9:30 this morning respectively.

The cut which appears on our front page this morning was reproduced from a drawing by a student. It was the cover design on last night's junior dance programme.

Now that theatre night, Y.M.C.A. subscription, junior dance and other sundry expenses have been paid (?) the students will next have to save for Christmas.

The Undergraduate Orchestra will hold a practice to-morrow morning (Sunday) in the Union at 10:30. Preparations are being made for a splendid concert the following Sunday.

Sherwood Eddy speaks to-morrow afternoon at Strathcona Hall. Known the world over as a leader of men, he should have a good representation of the student body to hear him.

The Laval students at their theatre night last Thursday night were boisterous and disorderly on the streets, but behaved quietly in the Theatre des Nouveaux. They broke car windows, an automobile windshield, and injured a policeman.

Next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock the newly formed Architectural Society will meet in the Engineering building to discuss the first draughting of the constitution and by-laws of this society. That the faculty of Architecture of McGill University should take the initiative in forming the first Junior Society of its kind in Montreal is much to their credit. All those who were present at the first meeting are particularly requested to be on time as there is much to discuss.

TRAIN SIGNALLING

It is only after a disaster such as that which occurred at Alsgill that we obtain a measure of how much inventive talent there is in the country, writes an engineering correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph. Hundreds of patents relating to train signalling and lighting have been rushed through during the past month, many of these having been evolved by persons possessing only the slightest, if any, practical knowledge of railway working.

As an example of the latter class, we may take a patent recently filed in this country for "Improvements in signalling devices for use on railways." The invention of a city merchant, who states that the main object of his invention is "to provide means of preventing the occurrence of accidents such as may occur owing to a train passing an adverse signal. Under conditions such as prevail in existing railway systems, a signalman is powerless in any way to signal a train which has passed a signal, and the invention is to provide means whereby a signalman may be audible and visible to the driver or guard of a train.

AERIAL SIGNALLING.

To accomplish this the inventor provides a detonating apparatus which is designed, on exploding, to afford a visual signal in addition to the audible signal due to the detonation. For example, says the inventor, "for night work the appliance may be caused to discharge a rocket showing red sparks, or the like, whereas for day work shot carrying small red streamers may be discharged by the detonating apparatus. In either case it will be understood that the rocket or equivalent device is directed towards the train which has passed the signal in order that the attention of the driver or other officials of the train may be arrested. The detonating device is arranged to be exploded by an electric current under the control of the signalman, who merely has to depress a switch, when the discharge immediately follows." This system would be impossible at a busy junction with

trains practically always passing, rendering it impossible for the signalman to keep his eye on all of them as well as to attend to his multifarious other duties. Moreover, such a system directly violates a most important and fundamental rule of safe railway signalling, viz., "every defect which could possibly arise, such as from accidental injury or from lack of maintenance, and which could prevent the normal working of the system, should, if it occurs, be followed by the 'safe' error." If the battery should become exhausted or a wire break, it would not be possible in this aerial system, to warn the train of danger ahead.

DECREASING THE PERSONAL ELEMENT.

No, the personal element in railway signalling must be decreased rather than added to, and this can best be done by the adoption of the electrical devices that are now available, e.g., the system of track circuits and the system of electrically operated signals. On the former the Midland Railway Company is said to have decided to spend £100,000, yet the system would seem to be quite useless for the prevention of accidents of the Alsgill type, where the disaster was caused by over-running the signals, though, on the other hand, it would prevent accidents such as that which occurred at Colchester. Mechanical cab signalling of a somewhat primitive type is to be seen in operation on the London electric railway. Here we have the "trip-cock" type, in which a "stop arm" placed near the rails and working in conjunction with fixed signals at the side of the line is raised or lowered according as the signal is at danger or not. If at danger, it comes into contact with the trip-cock on the train and thus applies the brake. For open line work this system is unsuitable, as it is affected in the works by the electric current, displaced by the signal, or by the trip-cock itself. It is not possible for the stop arm to stick in the "clear" position. In "trip-cock" systems it is customary to effect the return of the stop-arm to the "danger" position by a spring, or by

mechanically connecting the arm to the fixed signal; but neither of these expedients accords with good signal engineering practice.

CAB SIGNALLING.

These dangers are minimized in systems of cab signalling, in which a fixed ramp, or tapered rail, placed between the rails is used, and hence there is liable to be trouble with the "shoe," or ramp engaging member hanging below the engine, this wearing considerably at high speeds. Both the Great Western Railway and the Midland Railway have cab signals of the ramp type in use, but trouble has occurred with broken shoes; further, dangerous errors may arise if the wires connecting the shoe-controlled switch to the cab whistle magnet become "earthed." The latter remark applies also in the case of the system adopted on the Chemin de Fer du Nord, France, but here the shoe difficulty is eliminated by the use of a fixed shoe, which eliminates impact trouble between the fixed ramp and the moving contact piece on the locomotive. A fatal objection to the French type is that current is required to indicate danger, which necessitates the system of cab-signalling, it should be so arranged that current is required in the circuit before the "clear" signal is given.

THE DAMMOND SYSTEM.

This latter system is used in the Dammond system, the invention of Mr. W. H. Dammond, of West Bridgford, Notts, who recently had his system of visual and audible cab signalling thoroughly tested on a twelve-mile track during winter months (including two whole winters) on an industrial locomotive running on a piece of standard gauge track in Nottingham.

In the Dammond system there is a battery on the engine, this being connected to the case in the engine cab which contains the signals, another battery being beside the track at each signal post, and connected to the ramp. When the signal is above the ramp, the suspended and insulated wheel makes electrical contact with the ramp, so that when the line is clear the circuit is completed, and the indicator gives the "clear" signal.

DERANGEMENT TESTS.

The advantages of such a signalling system are almost too obvious to require further emphasis, the outstanding advantage being that a driver need not attempt the impossible task of seeing and interpreting hundreds of fixed block signals every day, as he can depend upon his audible cab signal—the whistle—to warn him of danger. However, before this can be done with safety the system ought to be tested, not only when everything is known to be in perfect working order, but preferably by putting things out of order, so as to include in the test every derangement ever likely to occur in practice, and the system is worthless if, when so tested, the resulting errors are of a dangerous character.

WIRELESS TRAIN CONTROL.

As regards "wireless" train control this possesses serious disadvantages as compared with the various non-"wireless" types; and, as yet the "wireless" systems have not afforded any advantage over the ramp systems to compensate for drawbacks apparently inseparable from "wireless" action. Incidentally it is noteworthy that many of these so-called "wireless" systems require more wires for their installation than some of the non-"wireless" systems; further, they are more complicated. Thus, in one "wireless" system a high tension transformer is required for each block, and for each transformer there is a pair of sparking balls which spark conspicuously in track sections that are clear. Electric oscillations are thus generated and these are fed into, or cut out from, a running signal, the track in the block considered. A relay connected to the block ahead is energized or de-energized in the ordinary way, thus controlling the admission of electric oscillations to the wire on the track. The system requires not fewer than five magnets to do the work of two magnets required in the Nottingham inventor's system, as well as a coherer on the locomotive.

According to Mr. Dammond, whose "wireless" statements to the above effect were made in a paper read recently before a technical society, every "wireless" cab signal or train control system to be given a so-called test, whether in England, Germany, or the United States, must fail, judging by the published descriptions, when they are subjected to all the severe derangements that may simultaneously occur in practice.

COMRADES

A little while we meet and then we part;
Unceasing, east and west, our pathways start;
A voice within the night shall bid us wake
With time of brief farewell for
For old love's sake.
Yet nought there is in earth, in star, in sea,
East and west we go, where sky to earth-rim bends,
And neither knows where his long journey ends.
Yet nought nought there is in earth, in star, in sea,
In that dim void of hushed eternity.
In life's proof, in sage's teaching, in cynic's grin, in poet's sad refrain,
To blight my faith that we who
Sometime, somewhere, as friends shall meet again.

AMUSEMENTS.

His Majesty's Theatre

THIS AFTERNOON AT 3.30
BY ORCHESTRA OF NATIONAL OPERA COMPANY (Alexander Savine, Conductor.)
SOLOIST - WILBERT BACHAUS
TO-NIGHT "THAIS" AT 8.00
Next Week's Repertoire:
Saturday, "CARMEN"; Thursday (double bill), "IL SEGRETO DI SUZANNE"; Solist, Symphony Concert, Sat., Dec. 6, Yolanda Merg.
Prices for the Opera, 75c to \$3.00; Concerts, 25c to \$2.00. Steinway piano used, furnished by C. W. Lindsay Co.

WASHINGTON FORMS VOLUNTEER WAR CORPS

Will Be Fitted Out For Active Service in the Event of War Being Declared With Mexico

Seattle, Nov. 28.—That a volunteer company will be formed by members of the cadet corps and fitted out with full war equipment for service in the field in case war should be declared against Mexico was the statement made to-day by Major David Essberg, of the Second battalion of the University of Washington cadets.

The probable officers for the company were named to-day at the Armory as follows: Captain, David Essberg; first Lieutenant, M. Norwine; second Lieutenant, Polson. One hundred and twenty-two men are needed for enrollment in order that practice may begin at once and proper equipment be procured within a few weeks. This plan of a volunteer company of undergraduates was carried out by the University of Idaho during the Spanish-American war, and a monument erected in honor of the captain of that company stands to-day on the campus at Moscow.

"There is no reason why a company from Washington cannot also make good," said Major Essberg to-day, "just as the Idaho boys did fifteen years ago. Men who are interested in this should hand in their names at the Armory as soon as possible."

"Orders have also been issued from the war department at Washington that all national guard companies throughout the country recruit men to full war strength, or 120 men. This will mean that Company F, the national guard company of the University Cadet Corps, will have to enroll forty-five more men, there being only seventy-seven in that company now."

DANCING REGULATIONS AT KANSAS UNIVERSITY

Dancing at the University of Kansas seems to be regulated only in regard to time and to participants. No university dance may be given which is thrown open to the general public. Dances on Saturday night must close at 12, all others at 1 o'clock, excepting formal parties and junior prom and sophomore hop at the close of the year. One of the rules reads: "During a regular session of the university, no student or group of students may give or attend a dance in Lawrence which is thrown open to the public indiscriminately at a fixed price." Any rule like this in this school would force Bullard's out of business. It seems that as long as the dances are given at the proper time no other trouble is experienced. Wonder what kind of dances they do down there? Next?

WHITMAN RECEIVES \$50,000 ENDOWMENT

Department of Economics and Business Will Be Started

Whitman College, Nov. 28.—Fifty thousand dollars for establishing a department of economics and business was given last week to Whitman College by Hollen Parker, now of Portland, Ore., formerly and for many years a resident of Walla Walla. The gift makes it possible for the college to separate its work in economics from that in political science.

Professor Charles G. Haines will continue his remarkable work in political science, while a new instructor will be placed at the head of the new departments. The work will be an innovation to some extent, for it will treat the business side of economics handling such matters as banking, transportation, cost accounting, municipal accounting and rural economics.

A course in sociology will be offered, but the main emphasis will be placed upon the application of economic principles to practical life.

Cork is the bark of an oak which is at present found in large quantities only in Spain and Portugal. The owners of groves of this tree strip off the bark every decade, this being the time necessary to obtain cork one and three-quarter inches thick. It is usually cut into strips which are steamed and flattened and compressed into bales for export. If bottle-corks are to be made, the sheets are once more soaked, cut into cubes, afterwards being trimmed into shape by hand or by machine.

Twenty-three million trees have now been distributed by the Forestry Branch Nursery Station at Indian Head to the farmers on the Western plains.

PRINCESS

The Play that makes the World Laugh.
"THE GLAD EYE"
The Funniest Play Within Memory.
PRINCES, EYES, and SAT. 11.30. 11.50.
Next Week—SEATS NOW ON SALE.
THE HONEYMOON EXPRESS
With Al. Jolson and Entire Winter Garden Company of 125.
Special Matinee Wednesday and Friday.
Best Seats \$1.00.

HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE

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Louise Galloway and Company
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H. M. Zelle and Company
Joe Cook
Will Oakland and his Associate Singers
Hufford & Chain
Hanlon, Dean
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Exclusive Photoplays and Concert Features Every Sunday—10 Cents.

GAYETY Burlesque

Prices: Afternoon, 15c to 25c; Evening, 25c to 75c.
The Girls of the Gay White Way.

BIG SHOW AT THE

IMPERIAL

TO-DAY.
THE ESCAPE OF JIM DOLAN,
A Drama in Two Parts.

KING GEORGE AT LIVERPOOL
And Six Others.

RAE ELEANOR BALL,
America's Favorite Lady Violinist.

THE ADELPHI TRIO,
Opera Singers.

THE PONY CONTEST.

PICTURES MON. WED. FRI. AND SUN.

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The Perils of the Sea

Many other Photo Plays.

Four Nights, Dec. 1, 2, 3, 4.

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Saturday and Sunday.
"THE MESSAGE OF THE DEAD"
Feature photo-drama in four parts.

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Beautiful Love Tale.

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JAS. CORBETT in "The Man of the Golden West."

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Windsor Hotel, Phone Up-town 1187, or
Bonaventure Station, Main 8239, or
McKough.

TRACK OFFICERS.

The track club of Varsity the day before yesterday held their annual meeting and elected Dr. W. E. Wilhooper president; Dr. E. Ralph Hooper will be hon. vice-president.

Brook was elected president this year. The other officers are: S. McKough, first vice-president; K. C. Burness, second vice-president; A. E. MacDonald, secretary-treasurer; B. Reddick, assistant secretary; and Marshall W. Blake. Gold medals were presented for breaking the inter-faculty record in the track sports in the one mile, pole vault, and high jump respectively to E. J. Campbell, Bricker, and J. McKough.

Another gold medal will be given Bricker for breaking the pole vault record at the Intercollegiate sports at Kingston.

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Modern Dancing

Professor Laing accepts engagements for Private Lessons and Private Classes in the original Tango, Maurice and Tango Parisienne Moxie, Evelyn Schottische, Hesitation Waltz, One-Step, etc. Arrangements may be made for such lessons from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. A Special Offer is made to McGill Students.

10 PRIVATE LESSONS \$5
In Waltz, Two-Step and Gavotte.
Full information by writing or phoning Up 3556.
Auditorium Hall, 229 Ontario West. (2 doors west of Bleury.)

Correspondence

STUDENTS' BEHAVIOUR.

The following letter to Mr. Vaughan, Bursar of the University, has been received at the "Daily" office. It comes from a friend of the University. He contrasts conditions at Harvard with the state of affairs here at McGill.

Nov. 25, 1913.

My Dear Vaughan,

While I do not know that your duties concern the institution known as "Students Night" at the theatre, I would like to express my opinion over the misfortune of anyone submitting to such an ordeal. In all innocence, I was persuaded to take my daughter and a friend of hers to see the "Glad Eye" last night. I say "see" for that was all there was to it, to hear was an impossibility, owing to the general howling by the students, until the management, very advisedly, rang down the curtain about 9:20 p.m. I may be growing old and in consequence unable to appreciate the "merry" pranks of your graduates, but certainly last night's performance was hardly creditable to "Old McGill." It was not funny, in some respects it was cruel, notably when the occupants of the left hand

STUDENTS' ESSAY WINS A THOUSAND DOLLARS

Arthur E. Suffer Chief Recipient of the Hart Shaffner and Marx Prizes for this Year

Prizes amounting to two thousand dollars have been awarded to winners of the Hart Shaffner and Marx essay contest for 1913. The first prize of one thousand dollars was won by Arthur E. Suffer, a graduate student of the Columbia University, for a paper entitled "Conciliation and Arbitration in the Coal Industry in the United States."

The competition is divided into two classes, graduates and undergraduates. The second prize in the graduate contest was given to G. P. Watkins, formerly a graduate student of Cornell University, now of the Public Service Commission, New York City. He produced a paper entitled "Welfare as an Economic Quantity," and received a prize of five hundred dollars for it.

Honorable mention was given to W. J. A. Donald, a graduate student of the University of Chicago, for a paper on "The Canadian Iron and Steel Industry."

In the contest among undergraduates the first prize of three hundred dollars went to Jesse Waldo Myers, Cornell University, for a paper entitled "Unemployment."

The second prize for undergraduates, amounting to two hundred dollars, was given to Fred W. Eckert, of Northwestern University, who wrote an essay on "Government Regulation of Public Utility Securities."

The contests, which are held annually through the generosity of Hart Shaffner and Marx, require a period of a year in preparation and students from many universities and colleges in the United States and Canada are among the aspirants for honors.

The committee making the awards was composed of:

Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, University of Chicago, chairman; Professor J. B. Clark, Columbia University; Professor Henry C. Adams, University of Michigan; Horace White, New York City; and Professor Edwin F. Gay, Harvard University.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

PUBLICATIONS

The Geological Survey has published maps and reports dealing with a large part of Canada, with many local areas and special subjects.

A catalogue of publications will be sent free to any applicant.

Most of the older reports are out of print, but they may usually be found in public libraries, libraries of the Canadian Mining Institute, etc.

REPORTS RECENTLY ISSUED:

- CANADA**
1065. Descriptive Sketch of the Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada. Accompanied by a geological and mineral map of Canada, by G. A. Young and R. W. Brock.
NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA
1166. Memoir No. 18. Bathurst District. New Brunswick, by G. A. Young. Maps not yet published.
QUEBEC
1166. Memoir No. 35. Reconnaissance along the National Transcontinental Railway in Southern Quebec, by John A. Dwyer.
ONTARIO
1210. Memoir No. 17. Larder Lake District, Ont., and Adjoining Portions of Pontiac County, Quebec, by Morley E. Wilson.
1249. Memoir No. 33. Geology of the Gowanda Mining Division, by W. H. Collins.
NORTH WEST PROVINCES
1204. Memoir No. 24. Preliminary Report on the Clay and Shale Deposits of the Western Provinces, by Heinrich Ries and Joseph Keele.
1220. Memoir No. 29. Oil and gas prospects of the Northwest Provinces of Canada, by Wyatt Malcolm. Map not yet published.
BRITISH COLUMBIA
1175. Memoir No. 21. The Geology and Ore Deposits of Phoenix, Boundary District, B.C., by O. E. LeRoy.
YUKON AND NORTH WEST TERRITORIES
1228. Memoir No. 31. Wheaton District, Yukon Territory, by D. D. Cairnes. Maps not yet published.

MAPS RECENTLY ISSUED:

- CANADA**
1012. Mineral Map of Canada. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.
1277. Map 91A. Geological map of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.
NOVA SCOTIA
1153. Map 13A. Kingsport sheet, Nova Scotia, No. 84. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
1208. Map 33A. Southeast Nova Scotia. Scale 4 miles to 1 inch.
NEW BRUNSWICK
1181. Map 31A. Reconnaissance Map of Parts of Albert and Westmoreland Counties, N.B. Geology and topography. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
QUEBEC
1178. Map 32A. Larder Lake and Opasatika Lake, Nipissing, Abitibi and Pontiac, Ontario and Quebec. Geological. Scale 2 miles to 1 inch.
ONTARIO
1150. Grenville Sheet. Parts of Counties of Ottawa, Argenteuil, Terrebonne, Two Mountains and Vaudreuil, Quebec and Carleton, Russell, Prescott and Glengarry, Ontario. Geology. Scale 4 miles to 1 inch. Reprint.
1177. Map 31A. Larder Lake, Nipissing District, Ontario. Geology. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
1244. Map 64A. Advance geological copy of map of Gowanda Mining Division and vicinity. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
ALBERTA
1132. Map No. 7A. Bighorn Coal Area, Alberta, by G. Malloch. Scale 2 miles to 1 inch.
BRITISH COLUMBIA
1250-1278. Maps 71A-90A. Geology of the Forty-ninth Parallel. Geology and topography of the International Boundary between British Columbia and the United States. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch, contour interval 100 feet.
1277. Map 62A. Nelson and vicinity, British Columbia. Geology and topography. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
YUKON AND NORTH WEST TERRITORIES
1083. Map 8A. Explored Routes on parts of the Albany, Severn and Winick Rivers. Scale 5 miles to 1 inch.
NOTE—Maps published within the last two years may be had, printed on linen, for field use. A charge of ten cents is made for maps on linen.

Communications should be addressed to THE DIRECTOR, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, OTTAWA.

THEY ARE DOING LOTS OF THINGS AT TORONTO AND QUEENS THESE DAYS

Big Hockey Meeting at Kingston—No Tango at Varsity Dance—Nice Dance at R. M. C. Too—Dr. Leacock Spoke at Queen's.

SIR WILFRID SPEAKING.

Yesterday the sale closed of tickets for the Arts dinner at the Varsity, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier will address the students. Tickets were easily sold. Judging from the number of enquiries from other faculties (such as St. Michael's, which is looking for about fifty, and Victoria, which wants about the same number) the extra list will be all taken up as soon as the sale is thrown open.

Sir Wilfrid is undoubtedly popular with student audiences and the last time he was at Varsity it was found necessary to turn scores away, so that the prospects for a successful night, financially and otherwise, are very bright.

DATES NOT SETTLED.

There appears to be some hitch in connection with the dates for the proposed trip for the Queen's senior hockey squad during the Christmas week. It is the intention to play at least three games, but, unfortunately, three Canadian teams want the same day.

NO "HESITATION."

On Monday night at the Metropolitan Assembly Rooms, the men from the East House entertained themselves and friends to one of the best little dances of the fall term. There were about one hundred and thirty people on the floor—just enough to allow plenty of room to every couple—and the affair passed off quite joyfully. Even the newest freshman was silent and polite, thus accomplishing what has always been considered a difficult task. The five-piece orchestra, which was most unobtrusively placed behind a bed of palms, dispensed very bewitching "Tango" and "Hesitation" music, but as the house had decided not to permit the introduction of these dances, the designs of the musicians were foiled. Jack Kingsmill scored a distinct triumph after supper by his playing of the extras.

The patronesses, Mrs. Falconer, Mrs. Starr and Mrs. (Dr.) Henderson, presided over the dance which ended about one o'clock with everybody gloomy at the prospect of lectures in the morning.

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

Men's University will be well represented in the intercollegiate assault-arms held this winter. A large number of the men who carried off honors last winter are on hand. At practices held so far there is promising material which with constant practice will develop into prize winners.

ON VENICE.

W. L. Grant, M.A., professor of colonial history in Queen's University, delivered an interesting lecture to the pupils of the college institute on Tuesday evening. His subject was "Venice." By graphic sketches and vivid details Prof. Grant traced the beginning, the growth and decay of the power of this singular city. Lantern slides showed the places of the doge, the famous "Bridge of Sighs," and the dark, damp dungeons into which political offenders were thrown. Pictures of the churches and palatial residences of the merchant princes, of the winged lion and the wonderful architecture and art, of the gondolas and galleys, made the lecture thoroughly enjoyable and instructive.

ARTS DINNER.

There was a grand dinner of the Arts Undergraduate Society of Queen's University at Kingston last night. The regular annual affair was held in Grant Hall.

The speakers were Sir John Williams, editor-in-chief of the Toronto News, Prof. Stephen Leacock, and Dr. Alexander, of University College.

AMERICAN STYLE.

Varsity rugby enthusiasts will be accorded an opportunity to-day of witnessing the fine points of American rugby when two strong teams, University Lafayette and Western College, will meet on the Rosedale gridiron. There has long been a demand among student fans, who have followed the Canadian games as displayed by the Varsity team, to see the American game in order to compare the two plays, and it is to meet the desire that certain rugby devotees in Toronto have completed arrangements for this game at Rosedale. Both teams are strong, speedy and well matched and the game should prove intensely interesting.

R.M.C. DANCE.

Colonel T. Birchall Wood, the staff and gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military College, were hosts at a most enjoyable dance last evening. Colonel and Mrs. Birchall Wood welcomed the guests, the latter wearing a very handsome gown of steel blue satin with lace overdress, and carrying an armful of red roses. In the gymnasium, where the guests danced, bunting, flags, fixed bayonets, swords and helmets were most effectively used for decoration. Supper was served in the card room of the "gym" about midnight. The music for the fourteen dances was supplied by Arbuckle's orchestra, which was stationed on a raised platform at one end of the hall, and was all that could be desired. The dance broke up shortly after one o'clock.

HOCKEY MOGULS MEET AT KINGSTON

Schedule for Season Will Be Drawn Up Today.—Election for President.

The annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Hockey Union will take place at 2.30 this afternoon in Kingston. Representatives from McGill, Toronto, Queen's and the Royal Military College will be on hand for the purpose of drawing up the schedule and making all the necessary arrangements for the coming season.

The election of a president and the question of the entrance of the Cadets into the senior series will come up at the meeting. Bert Sargent, of McGill, who had been elected president, is now in the south and another election has therefore been necessitated. Stuart Ramsay, of McGill, will probably be the man selected to take Sargent's place.

It is most unlikely that R.M.C. will enter the senior series this year although should they decide to do so they would be admitted. The Cadets feel that it would be too much of a jump to enter two senior organizations in one year and will probably be seen in the intermediate series for another season at least.

Fred Davies, manager of the McGill team, leaves this morning for the Limestone City where he will represent the Red and White at the intercollegiate gathering.

QUEEN'S CHANCES

The students are looking forward to placing on the ice one of the strongest teams which has represented the university in years. They held their first work-out this week. Since the return of W. W. Dobson, the students are convinced that they will have one of the best if not the best man in the game. While in that western province "Dobbie" played the game regularly. Quigley the crack quarter back of the rugby outfit is spoken as "some player" at the centre position. A freshman in science who figured on the Cliffside of Ottawa is also available. Box, McKinnon, Ray Smith and W. Smith, of last season, are still at the university. It is expected that two students named McGregor and Simmons will line up for positions on the defence. There is some talk of playing "Dobbie" at cover point.

It is the intention to have gym work until the ice arrives. As a result of the management of the skating rink deciding to remove the hardwood floor, it is expected that ice will be available.

Varsity hockeyites will begin practice in ten days at the Arena. No definite arrangements have yet been made for the trip to New York. There is a hitch in the guarantee promised to the team.

NOT BACK.

Newton Wylie will not be back at Varsity this year. Consequently unless another independent candidate pops up, it is likely that the "Lit" elections in the spring will be a straight party fight.

Wylie was the victim of an automobile accident on November 4th, when he was run over at the corner of McCaul and College. His back was broken and for some time recovery was doubtful. Of late he has been progressing rapidly, but it will be some time yet before he is around.

The accident was witnessed by quite a number of students at the University who will take part in the legal proceedings that will follow.

DOING LOTS OF THINGS.

The curtain was formally rung up on the social season at Varsity when the Seniors held their annual class reception and dance at the University Schools. The halls of the building, which on other occasions look so inhospitable, were tastily, if not lavishly, decorated by the members of the class executive in the usual attractive college style. A splendid orchestra furnished music from 4 o'clock until 7. Tickets were limited to 300, allowing for the entertainment of a few guests outside the membership of the class.

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

The leader of the government, the member for Flumerfelt, at the last Women's Lit. strongly advocated the passage of a household science bill, on the grounds that no woman could be called educated until she knew the fundamental principles of household management.

The member for North Boyle, leading the opposition, attacked the bill on the grounds that a technical subject should not be introduced into a general arts course and claimed that such would be "an infringement of women's liberty."

Heated discussion followed, in which the member for Ferrier was ruled out of order for attempting to enquire into the personal conduct of the leader of the opposition. On division of the house, the government lost out 42 to 45. Refreshments were then served.

Controversy at Oxford Clouded By Outsiders

No Ill-Feeling Between Rhodes Scholars and English Students Over Recent Athletic Ruling.—Sports at Oxford Conducted Dispassionately.

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

The problem of how to disqualify Rhodes scholars from taking part in the competitive sports of Oxford and Cambridge has given rise to accusations which are as unfounded as they are characteristic of their authors. It so happens that the Rhodes scholars who came up to Oxford this year contained unusually good athletic material, and it also happens that this year the crop of athletes among the graduates of the public schools has been away below the average. As a natural consequence, the American and Overseas' representatives made a clean sweep of the Freshmen's sports. Last year the situation was reversed, the Rhodes scholars being below the average and the English freshmen being about normal strength. But up until this year there has been little or no emphasis placed on the Freshmen's sports. They have not been taken at all seriously, and the results have never been regarded as any criterion of probable performances in the regular track season which is on during the following term. But this year the comparatively easy victory of the Rhodes scholars has been the occasion for countless columns of controversial matter in the press. The Times began by emphasizing a lesson in favor of its campaign in support of the Duke of Westminster's fund for the British Olympic team, and, berating the whole system of training and the whole attitude towards athletic sports which prevails in English schools and colleges.

There was no lack of champions for the other side. A number of educationists, and some of the London journals replied in various strains. The dispassionate replies very properly pointed out that the comparison that had been made on the strength of the Oxford freshmen's sports was unjustified inasmuch as the Rhodes scholars were on the average two to three years older than their English classmates, and that their opportunities for athletic development and competition had been better. But the replies which, unfortunately, were in the majority, and which commanded more attention, did not confine themselves to pointing out the misapprehension which was responsible for the unfair condemnation of British sports. They became aggressive and levelled charges, open and veiled, against the Rhodes scholars, the terms of the Rhodes bequest, and the committees which were charged with the selection of the scholars. It was alleged that athletic attainment was made the basis of the selection, and that the Rhodes scholars were far below their English competitors when it came to the "Schools." Such

an accusation would not be regarded seriously from a casual outside source but it was made—cleverly veiled no doubt, but for that reason all the more significant—under the name of an Oxford man who, it was to be presumed, was conversant with the facts of the case. Such insinuations are bound to do the Rhodes movement harm, both in Great Britain and abroad. As a matter of fact, the feature of the Final Honour School results last summer was the fact, generally commented upon, that the Rhodes scholars did remarkably well. In some cases an actual majority of the "firsts" were secured by the Overseas and American representatives, while the general average standard left nothing to be desired. Thus the unfair insinuations which have occurred in the press have met with justifiable resentment on the part of the maligned scholars and, in time, will meet with resentment on the part of the committees of selection.

Meanwhile the turmoil about the competition of Rhodes scholars in the inter-varsity sports is coming to a head. Already one or two of the minor sports have barred Rhodes scholars. What action the major athletic authorities will take is a matter for speculation. So far as the Oxford University Athletic Club is concerned, it can be depended that their attitude will be moderate and fair-minded. Discussion of the delicate question in the executive meetings has been on truly sportsmanlike lines. It is improbable that Rhodes scholars will be precluded from competition in college athletics, but an age limitation may be imposed. In the official circles of Oxford athletics everything is conducted in a dispassionate spirit, and the possibility of controversy is remote. Any ill feeling that is caused is due to the action of irresponsible and unscrupulous journalists aided by a handful of hyper-zealous, and misinformed pedants whose chief aim in life is to rush into print. It is to be regretted, however, that a large portion of the British public should gain their impressions of the Rhodes movement from misinformed critics. It is a striking tribute to the common sense of Oxford that the undergraduate journals have paid no heed to the "false alarm," and that the sage advice of London papers in the matter of a position "which is charged with grave danger to the future welfare of the Oxford University Club" is not being treated in a manner which would destroy the excellent spirit which prevails between the Rhodes scholars and their fellow undergraduates.

November 16, 1913.

PRINCETON SUN DIAL HAS UNIQUE HISTORY

Original, Constructed in 1551. Stands in Centre of Quadrangle of Christ's College

The sun dial which stands on the Princeton Campus is rich in historical association, aside from being of unique interest.

On October 31, 1907, the pillar was presented to Princeton by Sir William Mather, James Bryce, then acting as ambassador to the States, presenting the dial on behalf of the donors.

The original from which the Princeton Sun Dial was copied, stands in the centre of the Quadrangle of Christ's College, Oxford. As far back as 1551, a hundred years before the foundation of Princeton, the original dial was constructed by Charles Trumbull, later a Fellow at Oxford. Of such importance from an artistic as well as a scientific standpoint was the work then regarded, that Robert Higgs wrote a treatise on the subject which is now in possession of the library.

Originally the shaft rested upon a masonry gallery, which has since been removed. In the replica, however, the present stone has been built on an octagonal base. Upon close examination the square block which supports the shaft will be found to bear four of England's most cherished coats of arms. First comes that of Bishop Fox, founder of Christ's College, next that of Bishop Oldham, of Lancashire, whose rebus of three owls is composed of a curious pun in the north country dialect on the pronunciation of Oldham as Owl-dam. The other two arms are those of the Royal family and the University of Oxford itself.

As an instance of the complicated art of the monument there are no less than nineteen dials included among the carvings worked on this block alone. Under these, on the south, west and east sides are vertical dials reading the hours and indicating the months. The gnomon in each case consists merely in a point at the base. In the original the stone itself served as a point but the greater altitude of the sun at Princeton than at Oxford. This causes the shadow to fall beyond the limits of the dial. The east and west dials, however, will read throughout the year. The dial which ornaments the north face has in some manner been lost from the original so that only a few traces are here depicted.

The stone of the sphere at the top which represents the globe included among its six distinct bands raised above the core, reproducing among

STUDENTS

You have no doubt found it difficult to get a hair cut "as you want it."

Any barber can cut hair, but only an artist at his "business," who makes a study of each individual, the shape of his head, the texture of the hair, the way it grows, and who observes the styles can guarantee you satisfaction.

Read my Ads in your Paper. They will make you familiar with my methods of Shaving, Etc.

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TOOKE BUILDING.

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RED AND WHITE OBTAIN C. P. R. GAME BY A DEFAULT

McGill's Water Polo Representatives Move Up a Peg in Percentages.—Now Third in League.

McGill won the polo game from the C.P.R. by default last night. Only three of the corporation aggregation turned up, and the rest gave the students the game, without playing. Additional men were then picked up from the spectators present, and a very pleasant practice indulged in.

Although this game places McGill no nearer the top in the way of displacing any of the other teams, it gives her an average of .666, and a total winning record of four out of six games she has played in the Intermediate

series. Following are the standings of the league.

| —Senior— | | | |
|------------------------|------|-------|-------|
| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
| M. A. A. A. | 4 | 1 | 1.000 |
| M. S. C. | 2 | 2 | .500 |
| McGill | 2 | 2 | .500 |
| Laurentian | 0 | 4 | .000 |
| —Intermediate— | | | |
| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
| M. A. A. A. | 5 | 1 | .833 |
| M. S. C. | 5 | 1 | .833 |
| McGill | 4 | 2 | .666 |
| Laurentian | 1 | 4 | .200 |
| C. P. R. A. A. A. | 0 | 6 | .000 |

McGILL BOYS ALL THE TIME ON BOTH FLOORS TO-NIGHT

Classes of Different Faculties Will Fight for Supremacy on Two Gym Floors at Y. M. C. A.

The McGill Leaders' Corps has prepared an excellent programme for Saturday night gymnasium class. The practices for the coming meet and the usual snappy exercises will be held. Added to these will be games and relay races.

The McGill class gets the floor at 5.15 p.m., or a few minutes before. As soon as the class is lined up all men who have done any shot putting or jumping will be taken charge of by Mr. Rex Hovey and Mr. C. S. McKenzie. They will have their work out up in the small gymnasium till 5.45 p.m.

At the same time, from 5.15 p.m. to 5.45 p.m. the class will be held. Many men ask if they would not be behind should they start in at this late date. There is no danger of this, the new man will find the work none too hard for him. The exercises are different every night, something new and the old ones changed around.

After the class there will be two series of interclass games, which are as follows:—

On the big floor, the following years will fight it out for supremacy:

First year science vs. second year science.

Second year arts vs. second year medics.

First year arts vs. first year medics. On the small floor the upper years will do their best to prove their superiority.

Third year medicine vs. fourth and fifth year medicine.

Third year science vs. fourth year science.

Third year arts vs. fourth year arts.

The following Leaders are to take charge of the games. On the big floor Messrs. Leeson, Debrisay and Sanders.

On the small floor Messrs. E. Smith, Scott, Hovey, McKenzie and Lowry.

Each game will last ten minutes.

While two teams are playing on the big floor the remaining four teams will run relay races on the track above.

Only two more weeks remain before the meet, which is on December 13th. There is just enough time for men intending to enter to get into shape, besides the committee is anxious to get into touch with them so everybody is requested to turn out and get busy. You will be watched, encouraged and helped from the very start.

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THE JUNIOR DANCE

The Junior Dance was the most successful yet held, according to one of those present last night. The floor was in good condition, the decorations ornate, the music agreeable, and the entire programme went harmoniously.

This was the second of the two social affairs at which the men and women students have met. Both were counted successful. The attendance at both was limited only by the size of the hall.

There seems to be a demand for more frequent occurrence of such affairs. Among the Daily's recent correspondence was a letter urging the establishment of as many receptions as possible that will allow the girls and boys an opportunity to become acquainted.

Scores of McGill men don't know a single woman student who is being educated at the same institution, and is joining in the same general activities. They know absolutely nothing about the attitude towards life of these modern girls who will be leaders tomorrow. From the outward expression of their attitude toward the co-eds, one is led to believe that a McGill man or two do not include the ladies from the R. V. C. in the general scheme of the College universe.

This is not as it should be, and is not chargeable to the average student. Indeed it cannot be counted against any set of individuals. Yet it should not be allowed to remain a condition of affairs.

THE COSMOPOLITAN

McGill is the most cosmopolitan university in all Canada.

Men and women from all nine provinces have come to her halls. Several nationalities are represented on her registration books. The word "letters from home" connotes more here in one respect than in either Toronto, Queens or Royal Military College.

Each of the three other members of the quartet of large colleges in the Dominion draws especially from one class of the population. Toronto is essentially British. R. M. C. is a soldiers' college. Queen's contains very few non-Protestants.

All creeds and many tongues are represented in our student body. Friendships are formed where elsewhere language would be a difficulty, and religious beliefs a big obstacle.

US---

There will probably be no Christmas edition of the Daily this year. The work involved the editors find would be too great to add to the present tremendous burden of attention to college work.

The quantity of reading matter in the Daily this year is twice the amount of twelve months ago, and the night staff finds it has long passed the "stark and solemn hour" by the time it has completed the make-up page.

We will try therefore to make each edition of the Daily as "Christmasy" and refreshing as possible. All those wishing to send in stories or interesting articles will find that the child of their brains will receive great consideration.

After Christmas, perhaps, we shall be able to provide a good special edition, on a different subject than Christmas.

For all previous assistance from readers, our thanks is tendered.

EDITORIAL NOTE

If Dr. Stephen Leacock is appointed to the High Cost of Living Commission he will please accept the congratulations of the Daily. If he is not appointed, the Daily will still think he is an excellent man for the work. It seems that a woman ought to be appointed to membership to the Board which will consider the question that comes to her mind every time a meal is to be ordered.

A homesteader taking up land near Dominion Forest Reserves in the West may obtain a free permit from the local Forest Officer to cut 3,000 lineal feet of building timber, 400 roof poles, 500 fence-posts, 2,000 fence-rails, and 25 cords of fire-wood. If then or subsequently he should require more wood for any purpose, he can obtain a permit to cut such of these reserves at a very small cost. In 1912, 1,619 of these permits were taken out in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and 815,742 lineal feet of building logs, 119,745 roof-poles, 166,530 fence-rails, 165,252 fence-posts, 3,335,463 board feet of lumber and 17,885 cords of fuel were thus obtained by needy settlers for less than \$4,000.

Harvard has raised its entrance examination standard within the past few years. This was shown by the statistics compiled at the institution on the number of candidates who took the examination for admission. Of the 885 boys who sat for the examination last fall 74.3 per cent. met the requirements. In 1906, 87.3 per cent. passed and in 1910, 77.7 per cent.

Harvard admitted this year on conditions only 155 men, against 335 seven years ago. English is the severest test. Forty per cent. of the candidates failed in this subject, while three years ago the percentage was 41.

SOUND OF THE SEA IN SHAKESPEARE'S POETRY

Alfred Noyes Maintains That He Dwelt at the Heart

Dr. Alfred Noyes gave his second lecture on the sea in English poetry in the Lowell Institute course at Huntington Hall, Boston, recently. He said that he did not mean to seem too transcendental in his treatment of such a theme, though insisting that the poetry of the sea written by great poets is more than mere description. The sea was approach the universe by way of more. They study it from the outside in toward the centre. Poetry on the other hand is not criticism but creation. It is a microcosmic form of creation. It is already at the heart of the universe. Poetry makes us understand the inner unity and makes us see that the unseen inward light is the reality of all things. Indeed all art expresses man's delight in the work of God. Poetry is really religion. It is the power of bringing the temporal into relation with the eternal.

Shakespeare is the greatest poet because he sees things in this light of the eternal. All things for him chime with the motion of the boundless sea. The sonnets themselves seem almost like waves in that eternal sea of light and glory. No other poet has ever surveyed with such just and calm eyes the sea. The sea is the universe like a flowing sea of many-colored music. Walter Pater, for example, approaches things from the outside. He is the artist of a doubtful pessimism. Shakespeare dwelt at the heart of things, and he dwelt in himself. He abiding certainty. He ever and again lifts from the dark such a great beacon as is seen in the hundred and sixteenth sonnet: "Love's not time's fool," "Love alters not." "It is the star to every wandering bark." "The famous companion of Shakespeare himself to the sea is just indeed, with his vastness, his unflinching sweep of rhythmic power, washing every shore of human experience, shaping these things by his genius, that yet ever reaches about and beyond unexhausted, unfathomed. In the works of Shakespeare we are actually never far away even from the material sea. If he buries us in the woodland ever and anon as through some arching, overleafing green—a magic casement—we catch a glimpse of the multitudinous seas with their tawny lates. In "Midsummer Night's Dream" Oberon draws his magic from the sea, as the passage with which relates. The mystery of the sea is hardly anywhere more exquisitely pictured than in the adventure of Oberon with the mermaid and the vision that rides between him and the moon. In "The Maiden Meditation" fancy, free, and the white flower, empurpled by the shaft of Cupid, that maddis call love-illness. This weaves round the tale the magic of a fairy ring of sea-shine, with the singing of the mermaid, and even the touching in of the huge Leviathan's vanishing shape.

The sea is an unexhausted treasure house to Shakespeare. He never is merely literal in his accounting of it. In his constant reaching for the poetry is concerned with the things the ear hath not heard nor eye seen the power of Shakespeare consists. He never sets down mere facts without regard to their spiritual relationships. His poetry always deals with ideas. He is never a realist. Even where he shows us the sea as a physical aspect, as seen through the eyes of the clown. It is not mere literalism; the picture is invested with the thinking of the clown, and so it remains as always a sea of ideas.

The passage where Florizel wooes Perdita has the essence of sea poetry in it. The lines have the secret of the waves, of the stars, and of the human heart, the secret of rhythm itself. "When you do dance I wish you A wave of the sea, that you might ever do Nothing but that." Here is the essence of sea poetry, not in using nautical terms and phrases, though this may be well enough in the right place, but in fidelity to the meaning and mood of the sea. In "Richard III" another magic casement opens in the midst of stone walls and bids us gaze upon the secrets of the sea. This is the passage where Clarence tells his dream to Brackenbury. In the histories we feel all the surge and wildness of the sea in the passions depicted there. Yet Shakespeare in the midst of the world's blindness and sham had a burning passion for the steadfast and unshaken things of the eternal, the underlying serene depths.

Dr. Noyes cited the great passage between Othello and Iago with the image of the Pontic sea. In almost all Shakespeare's greatest tragedies we have always the sea in the distance. Hamlet is seen at the brink of the sea, and so is King Lear. It is on the sea that the sails of Cleopatra lure Antony away; but the greatest of Shakespeare's sea poetry is in "Macbeth." The witches, as they chant the very type of the sea in certain aspects, and we have the famous phrase of the multitudinous seas incarnadined. The protean nature of Macbeth throughout shows him to be a monster of the sea. He is last seen in the scene of assurance in the prophecy about Birnam wood. The forests at least are anchored, and across the huge weltering flood of his fear and wrong he sees them stand firm, until they too advance upon him. Dr. Noyes read the famous passage that summarizes human experience as "signifying nothing." Here is the blankness and futility of certain phases of the ocean.

The "Tempest" is, of course, the most charming of all the sea poems. It had doubtless its starting point in some of the tales of the new world, brought back by the Elizabethan adventurers. Prospero is great character drawing, a master of himself before he was master of the elements. Here again is the magic of the sea, and Prospero, too, sees the nothingness of merely mortal experience. It is a baseless fabric of a vision. The lines that close this play are perhaps the very last lines that Shakespeare wrote (to his last sonnet). Noyes read the simple plea of the poet: "Gentle breath of yours my sails must fill," and closed with the beautiful lyric of the sea, "Come unto these yellow sands," which he took one of Shakespeare's brief masterpieces of song.

According to a recent publication now obtainable from the Forestry Branch, Ottawa, 807,458,000 board feet of wood are being used annually by the industries of Ontario, representing a total value of \$19,161,384. Of this amount, considerably over five million dollars are paid for imported material, for although all except eight of the thirty-four kinds of wood used are found in Ontario, almost half of them are obtained principally from outside sources. The bulk of the supply of entirely supply local demands. The bulletin contains the business addresses of over 1,200 wood-using industries in Ontario, together with a list of the woods used in each industry, supplemented by a quantity of valuable statistics. Brief descriptions of the various species of woods used are given, with a detailed list of their uses, and suggestions are also made regarding the utilization of wood-waste.

EUGENICS

Sir Francis Galton defines eugenics as "the study of agencies under social control, that may improve or impair the racial qualities of future generations, either physically or mentally." He has also defined eugenics as "the science which deals with all influences that improve and develop the inborn qualities of a race." He appears, however, to have referred more particularly to hereditary influences, for in this connection he adds: "The aim of eugenics is to represent each class or sect by its best specimens, causing them to contribute more than their proportion to their next generation; that done, to leave them to work out their common civilization in their own way." Another high authority in the United States has drawn a clear distinction between "race improvement through heredity" eugenics—and "race improvement through environment" for which a new term "euthenics" has been coined.

In this stricter definition "eugenics" is concerned specially with the improvement of the human race through marriage and parenthood associated, as these are, with the problems of heredity, race culture and race development. All students of sociology, that science which treats of the general structure of society, the laws of its development and the progress of civilization, view with alarm what Dr. Holt calls the "sad facts concerning the diminishing birthrate among the better members of all civilized communities and the unrestricted propagation of the inferior and unfit." So marked has been this movement that nations and governments have set themselves to devise means and methods to restore the earlier and more favorable conditions when the birthrate was higher among the most desirable sections of the population—the professional and middle classes and the artisans.

But recurring to the article in The Popular Science Monthly, by Dr. William Leland Holt, which endeavors to show that the basic causes of the present social conditions are chiefly economic, and inasmuch as it therefore deals with race improvement through environment, its subject is rather euthenics than eugenics. But these are so intimately allied as to be inseparable, for not only must the ideal citizen be well-born, but he must be placed from birth in an environment that will permit of the highest possible development of his moral, mental and physical character. Now Dr. Holt found that the economic factors making for the great fall in the birthrate among the better classes of the population were five in number: the uncertainty of livelihood; the high cost of living; ambition to afford children better opportunities; the competition of women in occupations and professions and the demand for luxuries, especially superfluities for children.

According to Dr. Holt, the first factor, uncertainty of livelihood has increased in equal ratio with the concentration of ownership of land and other means of subsistence in fewer

and fewer hands and the creation of a rapidly-growing proletariat. Up to 1820 only five per cent. of the population of the United States lived in cities of 8,000 or over and the great majority were independent farmers. In 1910 no less than 33 per cent. lived in such cities and probably, he says, three-fourths of them are dependent on their employer for a living. Even farmers have been dispossessed of their land, largely by mortgaging it. Even in good times there are many unemployed and during commercial crisis hundreds of thousands of working men and women have been actually driven from their livelihood for considerable periods. Workingmen now postpone marriage and often never marry at all.

No subject is so much discussed as that of the high and increasing cost of living. Since 1896 prices in the United States have continually risen until \$1.51 will now go no further than a dollar did in that year. This means that unless a family which received about \$500 a year in 1896 now gets at least \$770 it has actually become poorer, for it can really buy less commodities. But there has been no such corresponding increase in wages. In his new book, "Wages in the United States," Professor Scott Nearing estimates that half the adult males in the United States are receiving less than \$500 and three-quarters of them less than \$600 yearly. It is thus not in the least surprising that this progressive impoverishment of the masses of the people reduces the birthrate among the superior, foresighted part of the population, while the inferior, unfit and less provident part of the birthrate is not, or only, slightly reduced.

When these two factors are accompanied by the common ambition of parents to give their children better advantages another powerful motive is provided for the intentional limiting of families. With the middle-class parents there is, too, the fear of seeing their children sink into the proletariat, an even stronger incentive. Witness the fact, Dr. Holt observes, that the birthrate among the professional class is only one-half that of the industrial class. Yet another factor tending to reduce the birthrate among the better classes, in the opinion of most authorities, is the entrance of women into all kinds of trades and professions. The number of women at work in the United States has more than doubled since 1880 and women were represented in all but nine of the 263 occupations. In 1910 Dr. Nearing says that 60 per cent. of women workers in the United States received less than \$325 a year. Most of these women are employed solely or chiefly because they accept lower wages than men.

Dr. Holt points out that one of the causes of late marriage is the increased demand for luxuries among men and women of marriageable age. Another generous feature from the eugenic point of view is the superfluity of things demanded for children by middle-class parents in order to maintain or better their social position. The economic basis of this well-nigh universal endeavor to dress better than one can afford is the class struggle. Even the poor avoid simplicity. It is clear enough, however, that before the racial qualities of future generations can be improved, there must be a reconstruction of the social order. "I cannot conclude," remarks Dr. Holt, "without stating my conviction that the most thorough-going economic measures are urgently demanded, and at the earliest possible moment, before the rapid degeneration of our people shall have brought us to the danger-point."

The Man of Integrity Who Came to "Upper Canada"

Like Wentworth, Sir John Simcoe Was a Conspicuous Character in the War with the United States, and Afterwards Became Governor of a Canadian Province

The possibility of war with the United States had always been present to Simcoe's mind. He feared that before the Canadians could acquire sufficient strength, the belt of neutral Indian territory would be absorbed, and the forces of the United States would overwhelm the weak garrisons and widely separated posts. He was very desirous for peace and his policy was to prevent war by the appearance of force and its concentration. The relations between Great Britain and the United States were at this time very strained as certain articles of the Treaty of Paris had not been carried out. Simcoe was extremely cautious as at this time, 1793, he had staying with him three representatives from the United States, whose object was to make a treaty of peace with the Indians, for a treaty of peace with the Indians, for some time between them. It was necessary that this treaty should be concluded and that, by an acknowledgment of the Ohio as the boundary of the Indian domain, a belt of neutral territory should be created between the two countries. Joseph Brant, the Indian leader, and his principal chiefs, finally met the peace ambassadors at Niagara, where the first preliminary meeting broke up. In the meantime, General Wayne's activity had reached the Indians. The peace negotiations broke up. Simcoe distrusted Brant, seeing in his conduct only the wish to involve the British Empire in a war with the United States.

In charge of Indian affairs was an Indian department, and from this field, the one in which there was room for diplomacy, Simcoe was excluded. He nevertheless managed to keep a firm hand upon Indian affairs and was loved and respected by the Indians. DEFENCE SYSTEM Simcoe was now taking every precaution to place his frontier in a state of defence. On advice of Dorchester, the chief actor in the scene, was to strike at Detroit, he took every means in his power to prevent his so doing by the establishment of a fort on the Miami and the placing of armed ships on the lake. Dorchester, misled by alarming signs, had nearly brought disaster upon the country. For an inflammatory speech to the Indians, as well as for his orders to Simcoe, he was reproved by the government. Simcoe, for his part, knowing that he had been the chief actor in the scene, was very much afraid that his would be the chief blame. In this he was wrong, but his fear drew from him a characteristic letter of defence to the Duke of Portland, which exhibited many of the essential points of his character, his intense spirit of partisanship, his impatience of restraint, and his devotion to duty which was in his mind inseparable from his religion.

In 1793, in the winter, he settled the pending difficulties between the two countries. The American flag was hoisted over Fort Niagara, the forts due the United States under the Treaty of Paris were handed over, and the dominion of the west passed peacefully to the United States. Before Simcoe had left England he had urged that a Bishop be appointed over the scattered pastors of the new country, and even offered £500 of his own salary if the cost should prevent such an appointment. In his government church and state were to go hand in hand, and in his opinion it was therefore essential that the Church of England should be firmly established in Upper Canada. He wished to assimilate the government as nearly as possible to that of Great Britain, and as an established clergy was a component part of a state, it must, of necessity, be imported into the other. Forces were at work, however, which in the end rendered his scheme fruitless. There was a great deal of dissent in the hearts of the people and there was everywhere growing more powerful the influence of the ministers of every sect who lived the pioneer life and guided small bands of people all through the country. EDUCATION. While Simcoe sought in every way to provide for the spiritual needs of his people, he also gave great attention to the needs of education, which were very deficient. He laid plans before the secretary of state whereby £1,000 a year was to be set aside for the purpose of founding schools and a university. His plans were not very well received, so that as far as a university was concerned, he was compelled to let the matter drop and give his attention to the small beginnings of education in the province. It is impossible to give in detail, within the compass of this paper, the undertakings and activities of Simcoe. He was never idle, but was incessant in striving to better the conditions of the people, and to build up a prosperous and loyal province, so that when leave of absence was asked, owing to his ill-health, the answer came in the most favorable and flattering terms, commending at the same time his unremitting care in promoting the King's interests and those of the subjects placed under his charge. A gunboat was placed at his disposal for transport. Simcoe must therefore have felt that his policy had been approved of generally by the government whose servants he was. He left Canada in 1796 and was destined never to see the country again. No sooner had he arrived in London than he was sent to Santo Domingo, where the island was in a state of insurrection. He arrived in Santo Domingo in 1797, where the task that confronted him was the pacification of a horde of blacks who had all the advantages in a country that was in its infancy, and whose numbers were increasing. With a few devoted followers, Simcoe endeavored to discover the true state of affairs and to carry out reforms, many of which were beneficial. No person in his state of health, however, could undertake such a task, and when he was compelled to return to England.

ILL-HEALTH.

During the next year or two he endeavored to regain his health. During a portion of this period he commanded



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